



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## REPORT OF WILLARD N. CLUTE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The following is a list of all the warblers I have noted in this locality. It is not intended for anything like a complete list, as new members of this interesting family are being identified each year.

BLACK AND WHITE CREEPER, *Mniotilta varia*.

Common in Spring and Fall in deep woods. Unlike the other warblers it is found running up the tree trunks. They nearly all disappear in Summer, but as one is occasionally seen in July and August, they probably breed sparingly here.

CAPE MAY WARBLER, *Dendroica tigrina*.

Often seen in Spring and Fall. They prefer dry, open woods and do not breed with us.

SUMMER YELLOW BIRD; WILLOW WREN, *Dendroica aestiva*.

A common Summer resident in the willows and alders along water, also, in the orchard. The nest is placed in the forks of a tree, seldom at a height of more than fifteen feet. Exteriorly it is usually composed of strips of bark from weeds, especially of the milk-weed and lined with fine grasses and the cottony substance from the willow catkins. The eggs are generally 4 or 5, greyish or greenish-white, blotched and spotted with different shades of brown, chiefly at the larger end. At least two broods are raised in a season here. The Cow Bunting is this bird's greatest trial. As is well known, the Yellow Warbler is one of few birds that can distinguish the Cow Bunting's eggs from its own and refuses to hatch them. Instead of deserting the nest, she builds the offending egg out, often making a nest of several stories in her attempts to be rid of the parasitic egg.

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER, *Dendroica caerulescens*.

Seen only in the Spring and Fall. The number of these birds varies with the years. They are never more than tolerably common. Damp woods seem to be preferred, the birds keeping in the "lower story."

BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER, *Dendroica maculosa*.

Spring and Fall migrant; never very plenty. Found in the tops of the alders and hornbeams that fringe the streams.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER, *Dendroica pensylvanica*.

Noted for the first time in the Spring of 1890 when it was common, frequenting open, deciduous woods. Late in June it was heard in full song in an upland grove and may yet be found to breed here.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER, *Dendroica castanea*.

Seen only in Spring and Fall. Rarer than the preceding. It frequents the same growths, keeping perhaps a little higher up in the trees.

YELLOW-RUMP WARBLER; MYRTLE BIRD, *Dendroica coronata*.

A very common Spring and Fall migrant, found in open, deciduous woods. It is generally in full song when it arrives in Spring.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER, *Dendroica blackburnia*.

Tolerably common migrant in deciduous woods.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER, *Dendroica virens*.

The commonest of our Warblers, equaling the Summer Yellow Bird in numbers, though their habitats do not overlap; the Green Warbler being found only in the thickly wooded ravines and the retired upland woods, where its drawling note is heard all day long. I have never found its nest.

BLUE YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER, *Compsothlypis americana*.

Somewhat rare migrant, found usually in hemlock woods.

GOLDEN CROWNED THRUSH; OVEN BIRD, *Siurus aurocapillus*.

Common Summer resident, inhabiting the larger tracts of woodland, whether on the hillside or in the valley. It is one of the ground warblers and is usually found low down in the trees or on the ground.

MOURNING WARBLER, *Geothlypis philadelphia*.

A not uncommon migrant. Found in deciduous woods.

MARYLAND YELLOW THROAT, *Geothlypis trichas*.

Common Summer resident along swamps and creeks and in wet woods. It keeps well to the ground and nests in a bush on the ground.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, *Icteria virens*.

Somewhat rare Summer resident, frequenting the bushes along water. The nest is placed rather low, usually in a little bush. The bird is very shy and I have known it to break its eggs when they had been handled.

AMERICAN REDSTART; DWARF ORIOLE, *Setophaga ruticilla*.

A not uncommon Summer resident in the deepest woods. During migrations, the birds often appear in the trees along the streets.

---



---

 NESTING OF THE WOOD AND WILSON'S THRUSHES.

C. S. BUTTERS, HAVERHILL, MASS.

Until this season have always had more or less trouble in finding the nests and eggs of the Wood Thrush. I have this season, however, made a special study of the nesting habits of the Wood Thrush and Wilson's Thrush with very good success.

The Wilson Thrush is quite a common breeder in this locality and I have found something like fifteen sets this year, but have taken but one, which I have in my cabinet. I do not think it necessary to collect twenty-five to thirty sets of a certain species eggs to be able to study them, but believe they can be studied to a certain extent in the field, without disturbing the nest or eggs.

Nearly all of the sets noticed were built near the ground; most of them in a small growth of oak and maple. Some were placed in a dead bush about 12 feet from the ground; others on the ground at the foot of a bush. None of the nests found were over 18 feet from the ground.